

KLIMENOK, B.V.; PIRKIS, L.N.; SKACHKO, Ye.V.; KESAREV, M.P.

Using aqueous solution of carbamide for removing paraffin from diesel fuels. Izv.vys.ucheb.sav.; neft' i gaz. no.7:83-89 '58.
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.
(Urea) (Paraffins) (Diesel fuels)

REFERENCE, H.V.

120)	FROM 1988 BUREAU OF	08/1977
121)	1988 BUREAU OF	08/1977
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200)	1988 BUREAU OF	08/1977

5(3), 11(5)

AUTHORS:

Klimenok, B. V., Ignatov, E. M.

SOV/152-59-1-17/31

TITLE:

Partial Freeing of Diesel Fuel From Paraffin by an Aqueous Carbamide Solution (Partial'naya deparafinizatsiya dizel'nogo topliva vodnym rastvorom karbamida)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, 1959, Nr 1, pp 63 - 68 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Two variants of the partial freeing of diesel fuel from paraffin by means of an aqueous carbamide solution are described in the present paper. The procedure is to free widely one part of the diesel fuel from paraffin and subsequently to intermix the freed part with the unfreed one. By the first variant, diesel fuels with low solidification point were obtained by extensive freeing part of the fuel itself from paraffin. By the second variant, they were obtained through extensive freeing of the heavy fractions from paraffin. Under investigation were diesel fuels extracted from the Ural-Volga petroleum. Their evaporation temperatures were between 210 and 350°, the solidification point was at -13°.

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Partial Freeing of Diesel Fuel From Paraffin by an
Aqueous Carbamide Solution

SOV/152-59-1-17/31

density at 20°C amounted to 0.8430, the refraction index at 20° C amounted to 1.4680, viscosity at 20° C amounted to 4.423 centistokes and the content of ordinary paraffins about 26%. The diagram resulting from the investigation of the first variant shows that 1) the solidification point is no additive quantity. With each additional per cent of the share of fuel freed from paraffin in the mixture, the solidification point drops accordingly; 2) to obtain a standard cold-weather diesel fuel with the solidification point at -45°, the fuel freed from paraffin must be mixed with the unfreed part in a ratio of about 2:1 (parts by weight); 3) to obtain a standard diesel fuel with the solidification point at -60° for arctic temperatures, the ratio mentioned must be about 6:1. On the basis of curve 3 (Fig 3) obtained on investigating the second variant it is possible to determine which heavy fraction is to be separated and submitted to extensive freeing from paraffin in order to obtain a diesel fuel with the desired solidification point after mixing the freed part of the fraction with the distillate. The two variants are compared to each other. The comparison shows that the yield

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Partial Freeing of Diesel Fuel From Paraffin by an
Aqueous Carbamide Solution

S07/152-59-1-17/31

of freed-from-paraffin diesel fuel is larger with the second variant, namely, by 2% when producing cold-weather diesel fuel with the solidification point at -45° . There are 4 figures, 4 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut (Ufa Petroleum Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 28, 1958

Card 3/3

S/152/61/000/003/001/003
B129/B201

AUTHORS: Basyrova, Z. B., Klimenok, B. V.

TITLE: Structure of the complex forming on the interaction of Diesel fuel with an aqueous carbamide solution

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, no. 3 1961, 61-66

TEXT: Carbamide forms crystal complexes with unramified aliphatic compounds. This property of carbamide is of use for the separation of various mixtures of unramified aliphatic compounds from ramified aliphatic and cyclic ones. Great importance is attached to the utilization of carbamide complexes for the extraction of normal paraffins for the purpose of reducing the solidification temperature of petroleum products (Diesel- and jet fuels, oils), and utilization of extracted paraffins for the production of acids, alcohols, and other valuable products. Some variants have now been worked out for the process of deparaffination of Diesel fuel and oils by means of carbamide. Polar organic substances (alcohols, ketones) are used in most procedures as carbamide solvents and as catalysts. Deparaffination by means

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Structure of ...

S/152/61/000/003/001/003
B129/B201



of carbamide is usually performed by mixing the deparaffinizing fraction with a carbamide solution. A product is formed as the result of their mutual effect, called crude complex. This is a complex microheterogeneous system, consisting of liquid (deparaffined product and carbamide solution) and solid (complex and carbamide) phases. The structure of the crude complex is dependent upon the nature of the solvent, the ratio of carbamide solution to petroleum product solution, upon temperature, and other conditions. The structure of the complex formed by the mutual effect of Diesel fuel and an aqueous carbamide solution is also discussed. Two structures are considered: a plastic one, with a considerable water content in the crude complex, and a granular one, with a slight water content. The complex of the plastic structure may have different degrees of consistency thick, pasty to mobile creamy. The complex of the granular structure consists of individual spherical particles embedded in the deparaffined petroleum product. Their sizes range from millimeter fractions to those of some mm, depending on conditions. The microscopic analysis of the plastic crude complex proved it to be an emulsion of the deparaffined product in the aqueous carbamide solution, which is stabilized by the microcrystals of the complex. The separation of the deparaffined product from the crude complex

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Structure of ...

S/152/61/000/003/001/003
B129/B201

of such a structure is possible only by filtration at high pressure. Other current methods of solid phase separation (decanting, centrifuging, extraction by solvent) with the given complex structure yield no satisfactory results. The granular crude complex is an emulsion - suspension of the aqueous carbamide solution and of the complex in the deparaffined product. The authors studied the conditions and causes of formation of the complexes of both structures at room temperature by intensive mixing of Diesel fuel with aqueous carbamide. The granular structure was obtained with a water content up to 18.2% in the crude complex. The deparaffined product is the dispersion medium. The plastic complex is obtained at a water content of the mixture amounting to over 20%. In the intermediate range of 18.2% to 20% of water, where both types of emulsion exist, the emulsion of water in oil prevails. For clarifying the granular and the plastic structure of the crude complex, the authors made a microscopic analysis of the wettability of the crystals of the complex (uoparaffins) by an aqueous carbamide solution and deparaffined product. In the plastic complex the deparaffined product is a disperse liquid phase. In the granular complex an aqueous carbamide solution is in dispersion, and the deparaffined product is the dispersion medium. There are 12 references: 8 Soviet-bloc.

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Structure of ...

S/152/61/000/003/001/003
B129/B201

ASSOCIATION: Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut (Ufa Petroleum Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 3, 1960

Card 4/4

30221

S/081/61/000/019/066/085
B117/B110

11.0150

AUTHORS: Klimenok, B. V., Yul'yakhina, K. G.

TITLE: The problem of the influence of organic sulfur compounds on the rate of deparaffination of the diesel fraction with carbamide

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19, 1961, 421 - 422, abstract 19M158 (Sb. "Khimiya svergaorgan. soyedineniy, sodershashchikhaya v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh". M., AN SSSR, 1959, 150 - 153)

TEXT: Two individual substances whose boiling points lie within the boiling range of the diesel fraction (230 - 350°C) were used to study the influence of organic sulfur compounds on the rate of complex formation during the reaction of the diesel fraction with aqueous carbamide solutions: 2,6-dimethyl-5-thianonane (I) and dibenzo thiophene (II). The latter were introduced into the diesel fraction which had been carefully purified with aluminosilicate. The maximum concentration of each organic sulfur compound was 4% by weight. It was found that I and II, unlike tars, have

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The problem of the influence...

30221
8/081/61/000/019/066/085
B117/B110

virtually no effect on the rate of complex formation. Furthermore, it was shown that I and II do not display any surface-active properties. In view of the behavior of the two above-mentioned compounds, the authors voiced the assumption that organic sulfur compounds do not affect the process of complex formation in deparaffination with aqueous carbamide solution. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KLIMENOK, B.V.; KONDRAT'YEV, A.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: BASTIROVA, Z.V.;
YELEPINA, V.I.; ZEMLYANSKIY, A.T.; PIKUIS, L.N.; STARTSEVA, T.K.;
YANTSEN, Ya.Ya.

Counter-current horizontal extractor for processing hard materials.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gas 4 no.2:75-77 '61.

(MIRA 15:5)

(Paraffins) (Diesel fuels)

BASYROVA, Z.V.; KLIMENOK, B.V.

Structure of a complex formed by the interaction of diesel fuel
and carbamide aqueous solution. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft'
i gaz 4 no.3:61-66 '61. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.

SOKOLOV, F.A.; FRYAZINOV, V.V.; KLIMENOK, B.V.

Removing paraffins from the filtrates of paraffin production
using aqueous solution of carbamide. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
neft' i gas 5 no.7:73-76 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.
(Paraffins) (Urea)

39831

S/081/62/000/011/038/057
E194/E184

11.0140

AUTHORS: Basyrova, Z.V., and Klimenok, B.V.

TITLE: Dewaxing of diesel fuel with an aqueous solution of carbamide in a pilot plant

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no.11, 1962, 516, abstract 11 M 176. (Novosti neft. i gaz. tekhn. Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no.3, 1961, 6-9).

TEXT: Dewaxing process for diesel fuels was developed using a cold suspension of carbamide in water (pulp), and was tested in a pilot plant having a throughput of 12 litres/hour. The work was carried out on two samples of diesel oil fraction of Tuymazy crude with the solidification point of -20 and 0 °C; dewaxing was effected with the pulp containing 74% weight of carbamide. Time of contact of feed with the pulp in the reactor was 3 min., specific consumption of the pulp was changing from 0.6 to 1.5 volumes for one volume of feedstock, and temperature of the complex at the exit from the reactor was changing between 30 and 38 °C. It was established that with an increase in the specific
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Dewaxing of diesel fuel with an ...

S/081/62/000/011/038/057
E194/E184

consumption of the pulp, the depth of dewaxing increases considerably (the relationship between the solidification temperature of the raffinate and the specific pulp consumption is linear); it was shown that even for the diesel oil fraction with an 0 °C solidification point, dewaxing with an aqueous solution of carbamide can give all grades of winter diesel fuels including the arctic grade. In the balanced tests with the fraction solidifying at the given temperature, 79% of winter diesel fuel with the solidification point of - 45 °C can be obtained using the proposed technological scheme. A scheme of the pilot plant is given.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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S/081/63/000/004/034/051
B194/B180

AUTHORS: Basyrova, Z. V., Zemlyanskiy, A. T., Klimenok, B. V.

TITLE: The deparaffination of narrow fractions of diesel fuel with an aqueous solution of carbamide

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1963, 521, abstract 4P160 (Novosti nefte. i gaz. tekhn. Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya", no. 7, 1962, 19-21)

TEXT: Results are given for the deparaffination and blending of narrow 30° fractions of paraffinous diesel fuel (distillation range 195-370°) of Tuymazinsk (crude) in a continuous carbamide deparaffination plant (carbamide concentration in the aqueous suspension is 74 wt-%). On the basis of the results a process is suggested for the production of winter, grade diesel fuel with pour point -45°, in which the diesel fraction taken from the rectifying column in accordance on AVT is divided into two fractions, 195-290° and 290-370°. The latter, which comprises 47 vol% of the total diesel fraction, is hydraulically refined and undergoes deep deparaffination with an aqueous solution of carbamide. After this the deparaffinized 290-370° fraction is mixed with the 195-290° fraction which has

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The deparaffination of narrow...

S/081/63/000/004/034/051
B194/B180

not been deparaffinised. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/152/63/000/033/003/005
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Sokolov, F. A., Syrkin, A. M., Klimenok, B. V.

TITLE: Induction period of the complex formation of N-paraffins of petroleum fractions with aqueous carbamide solution

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, no. 3, 1963, 65-70

TEXT: The factors determining duration and character of the induction period were studied. Experiments were made at 25-26°C with filtrates obtained from paraffins of Tuymazy petroleum after extraction of the oil (boiling points up to 300-480°C). The induction period was calculated as the time from the beginning of mixing to the beginning of complex formation attended by a strong increase in temperature. The following processes occurred during this period: development of the contact surface of liquid phases which adsorb the tars from the oil and prevent a contact between the N-paraffin and carbamide molecules. Further dispersion of the system forms free surface and permits complex formation. Adsorbed tars are desorbed and pass over to the surface of the complex. Description of tars
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Induction period of the complex formation... 3/152/63/000/003/003/005
B117/B186

and their removal from the contact surface enables new crystals to form which, on their part, adsorb tars from the contact surface of the liquid phase, and so forth. Thus an avalanche-like complex formation terminates the induction period. A higher weight ratio aqueous phase / oil shortens the induction period. It is the shorter the faster the surface development, and should be shortened by: (1) more intensive mixing; the contact surface of the liquid phase should be sufficiently large to remove the principal amount of tar from the oil; (2) reducing the viscosity and facilitating the emulsification by adding solvents and admixtures. Experiments with oils of different qualities and component ratios (oil, carbamide, water) showed that a repeated treatment of the oil with aqueous carbamide solution removed only part of the tars. This indicates that two types of tar are present in the petroleum; tar adsorbable on the crystal surface of the complex (I), and non-adsorbable tar (II). The strong inhibiting action of (I) is due to its high oxygen content. Addition of seeds reduced the induction period but did not fully eliminate it. Probably, they removed only (I) while (II) was left causing the short induction period. It is therefore recommended to add only the amount of seed required for removing (I) in order to reach maximum shortening of the induction period. There are 3 figures and 5 tables.

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Induction period of the complex formation ... 9/152/63/000/003/003/005
B117/B186

ASSOCIATION: Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut
(Ufa Petroleum Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 2, 1962

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4009164

8/0152/63/000/012/0057/0054

AUTHORS: Pirkis, L. N.; Bondar, M. I.; Klimenok, B. V.

TITLE: Carbamide deparaffination of hydrofined diesel fuel

SOURCE: IVUZ. Neft' i gas, no. 12, 1963, 57-59

TOPIC TAGS: deparaffination, carbamide deparaffination, hydrofining, hydrofined diesel fuel, complex formation, complex forming inhibitors, carbamide crystals, air-dried carbamides

ABSTRACT: Investigation of the effect of hydrofining on the carbamide deparaffination of diesel fuel involved the use of refined and unrefined fuels. The carbamide pulp used in all the experiments contained 75% crystalline carbamide and 25% water, the complex formation taking place at room temperature. The same conditions were used in treatment of both the hydrofined and unrefined fuel. Loss of carbamide activity was found smaller in hydrofined than in unrefined fuel, signifying that the complex-forming inhibitors are destroyed in the hydrofining process. The deparaffination effect is considerably reduced by use of carbamide which has been treated with

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009164

unhydrated diesel fuel. The natural depressing agents are destroyed in the process of hydrofining diesel fuel. Repeated use of the water-carbamide pulp for complex formation reduces its activity because surface-active substances (complex forming inhibitors) are adsorbed on the crystalline carbamide pulp. There are considerably fewer complex formation inhibitors in hydrofined than in unrefined diesel fuel. When there are no complex formation inhibitors, the paraffine reacts with air-dried carbamide. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut . . . (Ufa Petroleum Institute)

SUBMITTED: 25Sep63

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, FL

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

CHERONAYEV, P.A.; KLIMONOK, D.V.

Effect of a concentration of n-paraffins in a hydrocarbon mixture
on complexing with urea in a water solution. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
neft' i gaz 7 no.4:55-59 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.

SOKOLOV, F.A.; KLIMENOK, B.V.

Kinetics of complexing during the reaction of oil with a
carbamide water solution. Izv. vys. uch. zav.; neft' i gaz
5 no.9:57-61 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.

ACCESSION NR: AP4019334

9/0152/64/000/002/0045/0048

AUTHOR: Pirkis, L. N.; Bondar', M. I.; Klimenok, B. V.

TITLE: Carbamide deactivation in deparaffinization of diesel fuels

SOURCE: Ivuz. Neft' i gaz, no. 2, 1964, 45-48

TOPIC TAGS: diesel oil deparaffinization, carbamide inhibition, aluminosilicate catalyst, oil adsorption purification, carbamide pulp, diesel oil

ABSTRACT: Carbamide-aqueous pulps used in the deparaffinization of diesel fuels become deactivated by inhibitors which stop the formation of complexes. The inhibitors collect on the carbamide surface. The purpose of the authors was to find a method of eliminating the inhibitors. They found that adsorption purification of diesel oil with aluminosilicate catalyst (pellets, uncrushed) at 80 C in an adsorption column achieves the goal. It was further found that together with complex forming inhibitors, depressants are also eliminated. The more complete their elimination, the smaller the deparaffinization effect. The presence of biuret in carbamide lowers the deparaffinization effect. It is expedient to provide adsorption purification of the raw material for the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4019334

elimination of sulfur and natural inhibitors. Orig. art. has: 3 figures,
no formulas, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut (Ufa Petroleum Institute)

SUBMITTED: 26Jul63

DATE ACQ: 27Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

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Card

ACCESSION NR: AP4034712

8/0132/64/000/004/0055/0059

AUTHOR: Chagodayev, F. A.; Klimenok, B. V.

TITLE: Effect of the concentration of n-paraffins in a hydrocarbon mixture on complex formation with urea in aqueous solution

SOURCE: Izv. Neft' i gas, no. 4, 1964, 55-59

TOPIC TAGS: paraffin urea complex, complex formation, thermographic analysis, induction period, deparaffination, n paraffin hydrocarbon separation

ABSTRACT: Complex formation between n-paraffinic hydrocarbons and urea using aqueous solutions of urea was studied by the thermographic method described by Klimenok, B. V. and Pirkis, L. N. (Sb. trudov UfNI, vy'p. 1, 1956) in which the complex forming reaction is run under adiabatic conditions and is measured by increase in temperature. The induction period is a characteristic peculiarity of complex formation between n-paraffins and urea in aqueous solution; it is very sensitive to changes in working conditions. In crudes containing less than 30% n-paraffins (which corresponds to the content of complex forming components in petroleum fractions be deparaffinated) the induction period is not large (20-30

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15739-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) PC-4/PT-4 557-1771 RM
 ACCESSION NR: AP4043906 S/0152/64/000/007/0055/0058

AUTHOR: Chegodayev, F. A.; Klimenok, B. V.

TITLE: Concentration effect of urea in water solution on complex¹³₁₇
 formation with normal paraffins

SOURCE: IVUZ. Neft' i gaz, no. 7, 1964, 55-58

TOPIC TAGS: urea, normal paraffin, urea normal paraffin complex,
 urea n cetane complex, induction period, thermal effect

ABSTRACT: Because of the contradictions in existing statements on the role of solid urea in the complex formation with normal paraffins, a study was undertaken to determine whether solid urea participated in the formation of such complexes. The effect of the concentration of urea dissolved in water and of excess solid urea was studied in a system consisting of a hydrocarbon and water phase, by a method described by the author in an earlier study (Neft' i gaz, 4, 1964). The hydrocarbon phase consisted of a mixture of n-cetane (24% by volume) and decalin; the water phase had a urea concentration varying from 0.85 to 1.5. The volumes of the phases were maintained at

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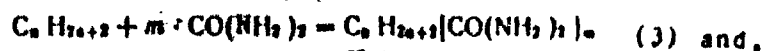
L 15739-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043906

a constant level. The induction period, thermal effect, and maximum rate of temperature rise determined from thermograph measurements are shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. From these curves and from the formulas

$$I. P. = \frac{0.238}{(N_{\text{tetra}} - 0.0284)^{0.78}} \quad (1)$$

$$I. P. = \frac{2.15 \cdot 10^{-9}}{(N_{\text{urea}} - 0.178)^{0.25}} \quad (2) \text{ where } N \text{ is the molar fraction}$$



where m, the molar ratio of urea to normal paraffin, is $0.653n + 1.51$ (n is the number of c atoms in the normal paraffin molecule), it was concluded that the concentration of urea in water solution strongly

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L 15739-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043906

affects the kinetics of complex formation of normal paraffins with urea. With an increase in the concentration of dissolved urea, the induction period decreases but the rate and thermal effect of complex formation increases. Extrapolation of curve 2 (Fig. 1) shows that at urea concentrations below 0.6, the formation of the complex does not take place. The complex formation involves only dissolved urea; the solid urea serves as a source of urea in the solution. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut (Ufa Petroleum Institute)

SUBMITTED: 23Jan64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: CC, TD

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

Card 3/4

L 15739-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043906

ENCLOSURE 01

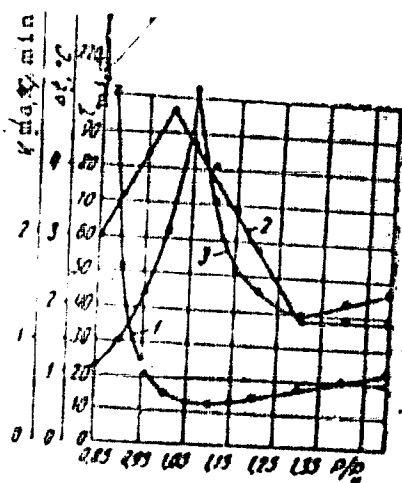


Fig. 1. Cetane concentration effect on complex formation;

1 - i. p.; 2 - temperature rise;
3 - maximum rate of temperature rise.

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L 50336-65 EWT(m)/EPF(o)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(o) Pe-4/Pr-4 RM
 ACCESSION NR: AP5009023 UR/0152/65/000/003/0051/0054

AUTHOR: Chegojayev, F. A.; Klimenok, B. V.

TITLE: Mechanism of complex formation during the interaction of n-paraffin hydrocarbons with an aqueous urea solution

SOURCE: IVUZ. Neft' i gaz, no. 3, 1965, 51-54

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum refining, hydrocarbon purification, paraffin hydrocarbon, urea complex, thermogram

ABSTRACT: A mixture of n-cetane with decalin (24% cetane by vol.) and a saturated aqueous solution of urea (54.6% urea by wt.) at 25C were used to study the kinetics of complex formation under various conditions of stirring. Thermograms of all the experiments were recorded. The following conclusions were reached: stirring does not affect the rate of complex formation during the main period; the rate is determined by the frequency of fluctuations, distortion of the surface and by the specific rate of complex formation, which are independent of stirring; the induction period of complex formation is practically independent of stirring rate in the absence of resins; and decreases with increasing stirring rate when resins are present; the maximum rate of complex formation increases with increasing stirring rate; in the presence of resins, the increase in

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L. 50335-53

ACCESSION NR: AP5009023

the rate of complex formation during the main period is more rapid. All these phenomena are explained in terms of a mechanism proposed by the authors. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut (Ufa Petroleum Institute)

SUBMITTED: 23Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP, OC

NO KEY SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

me
Card 2/2

KLEIMENOV, Z. I.

11(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1443

Moscow. Neftyanoy institut.

Voprosy dobychi nefiti i mashinostroyeniya (Problems of Petroleum Production and Petroleum Engineering) Moscow, Gostoptekhnizdat, 1957. 393 p. (Its: Trudy, vyp. 20) 1,000 copies printed.

Executive Eds.: Martynova, M.P., and K.P. Svyatitskaya;
Tech. Ed.: Polosina, A.S.; Editorial Board: Zhigach, K.P.
(Resp. Ed.) Professor, I.M. Murav'yev, Professor, A.A. Tikhomirov,
Candidate of Economic Sciences, Yegorov, Candidate of Economic
Sciences, M.M. Charygin, Professor, F.P. Dunayev, Professor,
I.A. Charnyy, Professor N.I. Chernozhukov, Professor, Ye. M.
Kuzmak, Professor, V.N. Dakhnov, Professor, G.M. Panchenkov,
Professor, N.S. Nametkin, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, N.A. Almazov,
Docent, V.I. Biryukov, Docent, V.N. Vinogradov, Docent,
E.I. Tagiyev, V.M. Gurevich.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for specialists working in the petroleum and gas industry and for advanced students at petroleum vuzes.

Card 1/6

KLIMENSKAYA, L.V., assistant

Diagnosis, treatment and prevention of neuroses in children.
Sbor. nauch. trud. Ivan. gos. med. inst. no. 28:179-184 ' 67.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. R.P. Apollonov
[deceased]) kafedry gosital'noy pediatrii (zav. - dotsent
A.N. Karlova) Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo in-
stituta (rektor - dotsent Ya.M. Romanov).

KLIMENSKAYA, L. V.

Country : USSR
Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Circulation.
General Problems

T

Abs Jour: RZhDiol., No 19, 1958, 88772

Author : ~~Klimenskaya, L. V.~~
Inst : Ivanovo Medical Institute
Title : The Indexes of Blood Pressure, Pulse and Respiration
in Healthy Preschool Children and the Effect of Various
Factors Upon Them.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. tr. Ivanovsk. med. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 12, 25-32.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

T-30

PENKA, Miroslav, prof., RNDr, PhMr, C.Sc. (Brno, Tr. Obrancu miru 10);
KLIMESOVA, Emilie; SRB, Vladimir

Possibilities of utilizing irrigation for the plant *Mentha
piperita* Hudson. Acta pharmac 8:7-36 '63.

1. Chair of Pharmaceutical Botany, Faculty of Pharmaceutics,
Bratislava.

KLIMENT, G.

"Economizing production in all factories, shops, and work locations." (p. 121)
"Tasks of the light industry in the third year of the Five-Year Plan." (p. 124)
CESKOSLOVENSKY PRUMYSL (Ministerstva teskeho a lehkeho prumyslu) Praha, Vol 7,
No 4, Apr. 1951.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954.

KLIMENT, Gyorgyne

An account of my study trip to the German Democratic Republic.
Kem tud kosal MTA 19 no.1:107-120 '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Muszaki Kemiai Kutato Intezete,
Budapest.

POLINSZKY, Karoly, a kémiai tudományok doktora; KLIMENT, György;
BAUMANN, Miklós

An account of the CHISA Congress in Brno. Kem tud koal
MTA 19 no.2:273-276 '63.

1. Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Műszaki Kémiai Kutató Intézete,
Budapest-Vesprém. 2. "A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Kémiai
Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei" szerkesztő bizottsági
tagja.

JIRANEK, Frantisek; KLIMENT, Hynak

Employees' liability for damage. Cs spoje 7 no.9:22-24, 8 '62.

1. Mstaka postovni sprava Praha.

KLIMENT, Hynak; PILNY, Josef

Shortcomings in the search for undelivered mail. Cs spoje 7 no.11:
22-24 N '62.

1. Mestaka postovni sprava, Praha.

KLIMENT, J.; VEIDL, L.

Lipodystrophy with muscular hypertrophy. Cesk. pediat. 19
no.5:425-430 My'64

1. Detske oddeleni nemocnice v Teplicich; vedouci: lekar
MUDr. K. Weigl.

KLIMENT, Jaroslav

Special screws and nuts for resistance welding-on on a welding
press. Zvarenie 12 no.4:103-105 Ap '63.

1. VUS, Sroubarny Liboice.

KLIMENT, J.

Poisoning with 0.1 per cent Sanorin Galena nose drop emulsion
in a 3-year-old boy. Cesk. pediat. 20 no.10:900-901 0 '65.

1. Detske oddeleni nemocnice v Teplicich (vedouci MUDr. K. Weigl).

L 29319-66

ACC NR: AP6006160

(A)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/65/000/010/0019/0019

AUTHOR: Hron, Jaroslav (Prague); Kliment, Jiri (Prague); Kryzansk, Vladimir (Engineer, Prague); Hirtes, Bohumil (Engineer, Prague); Vytiska, Alois (Engineer, Prague) 50
B

ORG: none

TITLE: ¹⁶ [An electrical indicator circuit] CZ Pat. No. PV 5792-63

SOURCE: Vynalez, no. 10, 1965, 19

TOPIC TAGS: ~~signal detection, signal indicator~~ computer, amplifier stage, ~~ELECTRONIC SIGNAL~~, ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT, ELECTRIC MEASURING INSTRUMENT, CONTROL CIRCUIT

ABSTRACT: An electrical indicator circuit is described which serves on the one hand for the successive individual indication that the level of an electrical signal has been exceeded at a number of controlled electrical outputs, and on the other as an indicator that the level has been exceeded of the electrical signal of all the controlled electrical outputs to one point in parallel, for example, as an overload indicator for computing amplifiers, in particular transistorized computing amplifiers. In this device the electrical outputs of the individual controlled points are connected on the one hand directly to the contacts of one level of a multiple position switch, and through

Card 1/2

L 29319-66

ACC NR: AP6006160

its branch to the input of the indicating device with the overload indicator, and on the other through resistors to a common conductor which is connected through a branch to the second level of the switch.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 22Oct63

Card 2/2 BK

Author : Klyment Jozef

Inst :

Title : By Purposeful Endeavor let us Strive to Improve the Quality of Breeding Bulls Utilized for Artificial Insemination in Slovakia

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001
 Improvement of the quality of breeding bulls utilized for artificial insemination in Slovakia
 (uchshit' kachestvo plemennykh bykov ispol'zuyemykh dla iskusstvennogo osemeneniya v Slovaki)

Orig Pub: Nas chov, 1957, No 8, 214-216 (in Slovak)

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

KLIMENT, J.

Air conditioning of airplane cabins. p. 297

LETECKY OBZOR. (Ministerstvo dopravy) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 3,
no. 3, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 9, no. 2,
Feb. 1960

Uncl.

KLIMENT, L.

Effect of twists on the quality of cotton yarn and knit goods. p. 144. (Textil, Praha, Vol. 9, no. 5, May 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Unol

KLIMENT, L.

Crimping of polyamide fibers. p. 90.

(Textil. Vol. 12, no. 3, Mar. 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

SKALOUD, F.; KLIMENT L.; TESAR, R.; BLEHA, P.

The importance of tooth extraction in orofacial orthopedics.
Acta univ carol. [med.] 7 no.5:659-668 '61.

1. Stomatologické oddělení lékařské fakulty hygienické University
Karlovy v Praze, vedoucí prof. MUDr. RNDr. F. Skaloud.
(TEETH EXTRACTION) (ORTHODONTICS)

KLIMENT, M.

"Containers and packing of machinery industry products" by
F. Wretsl. Reviewed by M. Kliment. Jemna mekh opt 5 no.7:
232 J1 '60.

KLIMENT, P.; SVORAD, D.; MURGAS, K.

Apparatus for the automatic production of microelectrodes
by means of electrolysis. Aktiv. nerv. sup. 6 no.1:53 '64.

*

SVORAD, D.; MURGAS, K.; SOMOGYI, J.; KLIMENT, P.; BORANOVA, A.

Teleautostimulation of the brain. Bratisl. lek. listy 43 Pt 2
no.7:416-418 '63.

1. CSAV - Ustav experimentalnej mediciny SAV v Bratislave,
riaditel olen koresp. SAV J. Antal, Dr. Sc.
(BRAIN ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

L 13140-66

ACC NR: AP6005698

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0079/65/007/002/0206/0207

AUTHOR: Kliment, P.; Svorad, D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Cheap respirator according to the principle of active inspiration [This paper was presented at the Third Interdisciplinary Conference on Experimental and Clinical Study of Higher Nervous Functions held in Marianske Lazne from 19 to 23 October 1964.]

SOURCE: Activitas nervosa superior, v. 7, no. 2, 1965, 206-207

TOPIC TAGS: respirator, experiment animal, medical laboratory instrument

ABSTRACT: The authors describe an apparatus which they designed for applying artificial respiration to laboratory animals. It is made of easily accessible parts and can easily be made in medium well-equipped laboratories. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 006
SOV REF: 001

Cord

1/1 HW

SVORAD, D.; SMIESKOVA, A.; KLIMENT, P.; SOMOGYI, J.

Influence of hippocampal lesions on conditioned reflex activity. Aktiv. nerv. sup. 6 no.1:36-37 '64.

*

KLIMENT, P.; SVORAD, D.

A device for simple preparation of metallic microelectrodes.
Acta nerv. sup. (Praha) 6 no.4:451-453 '64.

1. Ustav experimentalnej mediciny Slovenskej akademie ved,
Bratislava.

KLIJMENT, P (Bratislava, Sienkiewiczova 1); SVORAD, D.

An inexpensive respirator based on the principle of active
inspiration. Aktiv. nerv. sup. (Praha) 7 no.2:206 '65

KLIMENT, V.

"supercharging of four-stroke diesel engines with turbochargers. p. 97

STROJIRENSTVI (Ministerstvo teskeho strojirenstvi, ministerstvo presneho strojirenstvi
Ministerstvo automobiloveho prumyslu a zemedelskych stroju)
Praha, Czechoslovakia
Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 7.
July 1959
Uncl.

VIRSIK, K.; KLODNY, V.

Pregnancy and pulmonary tuberculosis. Lek. obser 3 no.11:639-658
1954.

1. Z krajskej nemocnice tbc v P.Biskupiciach, a II. porodnickej
kliniky LFŠU v Bratislave.

(PREGNANCY, in various diseases
tuberc., pulm.)

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, in pregnancy)

KLIMENT, Vojtech, MUDr.; VALENTA, Michal, MUDr.

Experience with exercise in puerperium. Cesk. gyn. 19 no.5:317-327
Oct 54.

1. Zo Zm. a por. klin., prednosta prof. Dr. Sv. Stefanik, a
MUDr. Josef Masarik, s psych. kliniky v Bratislave.
(PUERPERIUM, complications
prev. by exercises)
(EXERCISE THERAPY
in puerperium)

V.
KLIMENT, Dr.; DRAX, Dr.; KOVALCIKOVA, Dr.

Personal experience with prevention and treatment of
thrombophlebitis in puerperium. Cesk. gyn. 22/36 no.1-2:
67-73 Feb 57.

1. II. sen. por. klin., Bratislava. Prednosta doc. MUDr.
Aurel Hudcovic.

(THROMBOPHLEBITIS, ther.

vitamin E & calcium in puerperal thrombophlebitis (Cs))

(PUERPERIUM, compl.

thrombophlebitis, ther., vitamin E & calcium (Cs))

(VITAMIN E, ther. use

puerperal thrombophlebitis, with calcium (Cs))

(CALCIUM, ther. use

puerperal thrombophlebitis, with vitamin E (Cs))

KLEMENT, V.; STEFANIK, P.

Problem of perinatal mortality in premature births. Cas. gyn. 23[37]
no.4:265-269 June 58.

1. II. gyn. por. klin. v Bratislave, prednosta doc. Dr. A. Hrdacovic.
V. K., II. gyn. por. klinika, Bratislava.
(INFANT MORTALITY, statistics,
premature inf. (Cs))
(INFANT, PREMATURE,
mortal. statist. (Cs))

KLIMENT, V.; DEAK, B.

3rd stage of labor in tuberculous patients. Cesk. gyn. 23[37] no.6:
460-462 Aug 58.

1. II. sen. por. klinika v Bratislave, prednosta doc. Dr. A. Hudcovic.
V. K., II. sen. por. klin. v Bratislave.

(LABOR

3rd stage, management in pulm. tuberc. (Cs))

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, in pregn.

management of 3d stage of labor (Cs))

KLIMENT, V.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: /not given/

Affiliation:

Source: Bratislava, Lekarsky Obzor, Vol X, No 8, 1961; pp 491-494

Data: "Some Observations made in Paris Hospitals"

✓ KLIMENT, V.; MD, Head (prednosta) Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology
(Gynekologicko-porodnicke oddeleni) City Hospital (Mestna
Nemocnica) Bratislava

✓ ZNALEHACEK, K.; Institute for the Care of the Mother and Child (Ustav
pece o matku a dite) Praha-Podoli

KLIMENT, V.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: /not given/
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology (Gynekologicko-

Affiliation: porodnicke oddeleni) City Institute of Public Health
(MUNIZ; Místní ústav národního zdraví) Bratislava

Source: Bratislava, Lekarsky Obzor, Vol X, No 0, 1931; pp 553-550 .

Data: "Experiences with Newer Methods of Diagnosis of Pregnancy"

✓ KLIMENT, V. ; Head (prednosta) of Department above; ID

✓ ZACHAR, V.

✓ VALENT, M.

✓ DEDINSKY, J.

KLIMENT, Vojtech; MASARIK, Josef

An attempt at evaluation of the effect of fatigue on the menstrual cycle. Cesk.gyn.26[40] no.1/2:40-41 F '61.

1. Gyn.por.odd. UNZ Bratislava - Nivy, prednosta primar dr.Kliment
Psych.klinika UK v Bratislave, prednosta prof.dr. E.Guensberger.
(FATIGUE)
(MENSTRUATION physiol)

VOJTA, M., doc.; PRZEDLANDEROVA, B.; DOLEZAL, A., CSc.; KAZDA, S., CSc.;
KLIMENT, V., CSc.; KONECNA, D.; MARZAL, K.; PORODOVSKI, K., doc., CSc.;
SOYKOVA-PACHNEROVA, E., CSc.

Current problems of the psychic and somatic method of preparing for
labor. Cesk. gyn. 27[41] no.5:347-356 Je '62.
(LABOR)

KLIMENT, V.; HROMEC, A.; MENKYNA, R.

Thromboembolic disease in gynecology and obstetrics. Cesk.
gyn. 28 no.4:217-218 My '63.

1. Gyn. por. odd. Mestskej nemocnice s 2 poliklinikou v B
Bratislave, veduci doc. dr. V. Kliment. Int. odd. Mestskej
nemocnice s 2 poliklinikou v Bratislave, veduci doc. dr. K.
Holoman.

(GYNECOLOGY) (THROMBOEMBOLISM)
(PREGNANCY COMPL., CARDIOVASCULAR)

KLIMENT, V.; MENKYNA, R.; HRONEC, A.

Comments on the etiopathogenesis and diagnosis of thrombo-embolic disease in gynecology and obstetrics. Cesk. gyn. 28 no.4:222-224 My '63.

1. II int. odd. Mestskej nemocnice s 2 poliklinikou v Bratislave, veduci doc. dr. K. Holoman I gyn.-por. odd. Mestskej nemocnice s 2 poliklinikou v Bratislave, veduci doc. dr. V. Kliment.

(THROMBOEMBOLISM) (GYNECOLOGY)

(PULMONARY EMBOLISM)

(DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL)

KLIMENT, V.; ZACHAR, V.; DITTEOVA, V.; BALONOVA, T.

An attempt to evaluate the effect of extreme physical exertion on the estrus and myometrium in rats. Cesk. gynek. 28 no.7: 501-503 8 '63.

1. Gyn.-por. odd. mestskej nemocnice v Bratislave, veduci doc. dr. V. Kliment Chemicky ustav SAV v Bratislave, ved. odd. farmakobiodynamiky dr. F.V. Selecky.
(EXERTION) (ESTRUS) (UTERUS)

KLIMENT, V.; FRIED, V.; PICK, J.

liquid-vapor equilibrium. Pt. 33. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.9:2008-2015
S 164.

1. Institut für physikalische Chemie, Technische Hochschule für
Chemie, Prague.

KLEMENT, Vojtech; OTRUBA, Jan; VALENT, Michal

Relation of time of delivery and premature labor to air massen
Biologia (Bratisl.) 19 no.11:849-863 1964

1. Gynakologische Abteilung des Stadtkrankenhauses in Bratisl
und Institut für Meteorologie und Klimatologie der naturwissens-
schaftlichen Fakultät der Komenský-Universität in Bratislava.

KLIMENT, V.; STANIKOVA, A.

Analysis of some indices of perinatal mortality in western Slovakia during 1962. Cesk. gynok. 29 no.6:447-449 Ag '64.

1. Gyn-por. odd. Mestskeho ustavu narodniho zdravi v Bratislave (veduci doc. dr. V. Kliment, CSc.) a Pediatr. odd. Krajskeho narodniho vyboru.

KLIMENT, V., doc. dr.

The problem of border areas in obstetrics and gynecology.
(Preliminary communication). Cesk. gynec. 30 no.9:641-642
N 165.

KLIMENT, V., Bratislava, Besrucova 3; ZACHAR, V.; STEPANOVIC, J.; HALUZA, O.;
OKOLICANYI, O.

Some differential diagnostic problems in urology and gynecology.
Cesk. gynek. 30 no.9:700-702 N '65.

1. Gyn.-por. odd. Mestskeho ustavu narodniho zdravi v Bratislave
(veduci doc. dr. V. Kliment, CSc.). Submitted July 10, 1965.

KLIMENT, V., Bratislava, Bezzrucova 3; HATVANY, T.; DEAK, E.

On the problem of pregnancy and "pseudopregnancy". Cesk. gynek.
30 no.9:707-708 N '65.

1. Gyn.-por. odd. Materskeho ustavu narodniho zdravi v Bratislave
(veduci Doc. dr. V. Kliment, CSc.). Submitted July 10, 1965.

VALENT, M.; CATAR, O.; KORENOVA, J.; KLIMENT, V., doc. dr.

Experiences with metronidazol Spofa in the treatment of trichomoniasis. Cesk. gynec. 44 no.3:191-193 Ap'65.

1. Vyskumna labor. parasitologie pri katedre vseobecneho biologie (veduci: prof. dr. V. Vrsansky); katedra lekarskej mikrobiologie a imunologie (veduci: doc. dr. J. Stefanovic), Lekarske fakulty University Komenskeho, Bratislava, a Gyn. por. oddel MN-Hostkeho ustavu narodniho zdravi v Bratislave (veduci: doc. dr. V. Kliment).

KLIMENT, V.; VALENT, M.; HULIN, I.; RIECANSKY, I.

On changes in the blood picture in indicated pregnancy interruptions. Bratisl. lek. listy 44 no.10:628-632 30 N '64

1. Mestsky ustav narodniho zdravi, gynecologicko-porodnicke oddelenie (veduci - doc. MUDr. V. Kliment); oddelenie klinickej patofysiologie pri Katedre experimentalnej patologie Lek. fakulty University Komenskeho v Bratislave (veduci - doc. MUDr. Z. Barta, CSo.).

L 00504-66

ACCESSION NR: AP9023867

02/0049/64/000/011/0849/0863

AUTHOR: Klimant, Vojtech (Klimant, Vojtech)(Docent, Doctor)(Bratislava);
Valent, Michal (Valent, Michal)(Doctor)(Bratislava); Otruba, Jan (Otruba, Jan)
(Doctor)(Bratislava)

TITLE: Connection between births and premature births and the air density

S
B

SOURCE: Biologia, no. 11, 1964, 849-863

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric density, obstetrics

ABSTRACT: A total of 27,270 births out of which 2008 were pre-
mature was investigated with respect to the densities of air, in
a 5 year period 1950 - 1954 at Bratislava. A statistically im-
portant connection between the beginnings of labor and the
densities of air, and their changes was found. The influence
changes with the seasons of the year. Orig. art. has: 5 graphs, 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gynäkologische Abteilung des Stadtkrankenhauses, Bratislava
(Gynecological Department of the City Hospital); Institut für Meteorologie und
Klimatologie der Naturwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Komensky-Universität.

Card 1/2

L 00504-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5023867

Bratislava (Institute for Meteorology and Climatology, Faculty of Natural Sciences,
Comenius University)

SUBMITTED: 02 Jan 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 1A, 1B

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 004

JPRS

Card 2/2

CATAR, G., Bratislava, Sasinkova 4/a; VALENT, M.; KLIMENT, V.; DEAK, E.;
HUDCOVIC, A.

Some parasitological problems in gynecology and obstetrics.
Cesk. gynek. 30 no.9:694-696 N '65.

1. Vyskum. labor. parazit. pri Katedre lek. biol. Lekarske
fakulty University Komenskeho v Bratislave (veduci prof. dr.
V. Vrsansky), Gyn.-por. odd. Mestskeho ustavu narodniho zdravi
v Bratislave (veduci doc. dr. V. Kliment) a II. gyn.-por. klin.
Lekarske fakulty University Komenskeho v Bratislave (prednosta
doc. dr. A. Hudcovic).

KLIMENT, VA.; MASARIK, J.; BARDOS, A.; HATVANY, T.

A note on the differential diagnosis and therapy of vegetative
pelipathy. *Cesk.gyn.26[40]* no.1/2:102-106 P '61.

1. II. gyn.por.klinika, prednosta doc.dr. Hudcovic; Psychiatricka
klinika, prednosta prof. dr. Guensberger; I. gyn.por.klinika v
Bratislave, prednosta prof.dr. Stefanik; Gyn.por.odd. GUNZ Levice,
prednosta dr.Hatvany.

(AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM dis)

S/273/63/000/002/002/010
A052/A126

AUTHORS:

Křivan, Zdeněk, Čadek, Otto, Kratochvíl, Maximilian, Kliment, Vladimír, Svátek, Jiří, Janutka, Josef, Ostrouchov, Mikuláš

TITLE:

Internal combustion engine with supercharged turbocharger

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk, 39. Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya, no. 2, 1963, 11 - 12, abstract 2.39.77 P (Czech. pat., cl. 46f, 5/03, 46f, 8/02, no. 98178, January 15, 1961)

TEXT:

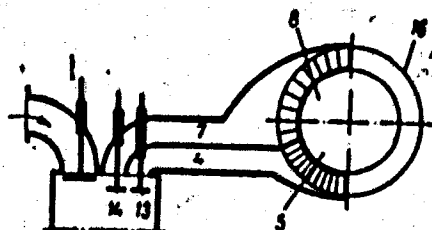
To better utilize the energy of exhaust gases it is proposed to supply them in two streams 4 and 7 (see Fig.) to the guiding apparatus of the gas turbine 16, the blades of which have such a form in each of two sections 5 and 8 that the circumferential components of gas velocities are equal. In a 4-cycle engine, 2 exhaust valves 13 and 14 are mounted; the valve 14 opens later than the valve 13. A variant of an engine with an outlet slide valve instead of two valves is described as well as a variant of a 2-cycle engine with two channels connected to the outlet ports. There are 2 figures.

Card 1/2

Internal combustion engine with supercharged

S/273/63/000/002/002/010
A052/A126

Figure



A. Zhukov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

L 37252-66 EWP(t)/BTI IJP(c) 00/JD

ACC NR: AP6027868

SOURCE CODE: 02/0038/66/000/003/0098/0098

AUTHOR: Cifka, Jiri; Kliment, Vladimir

ORG: Nuclear Research Institute, CSAV, Rez (Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu CSAV)

TITLE: Chemical states of S-35 in neutron irradiated ammonium chloride

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 3, 1966, 98

TOPIC TAGS: ammonium salt, neutron irradiation, sulfur, particle accelerator target, chemical valence

ABSTRACT:

The influence of the conditions in preparation of the target material on the distribution of S-35 atoms between the respective valency states was investigated. A substantial part of the S-35 activity was found in the sulfide fraction. Oxidation of S-35 atoms occurs during the thermal annealing; a short reduction period was observed for some samples. Increase of the temperature and duration of the neutron irradiation caused decrease of S-35 activity in the sulfide fraction. NRI Report No 1389/65. Sent for publication to J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,845]

SUB CODE: 07, 18 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

UDC: 546.22.02

KLIMENT, Z.

"New blood." p. 301.

SVET MOTORU. (Svas pro spolupraci s armadou). Praha, Czechoslovakia,
Vol. 13, No. 10, May 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Unclass.

KLIMENTOV, A.

Radio - Exhibitions

Preparing for the provincial radio exhibition. Radio, no. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

1. KLIMENTOV, A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Radio in Education
7. Young radio amateurs help in bringing culture
to the tillers of the socialist fields
Radio, No. 10, 1952
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